

IROQUOIS CLUB.

The Third Annual Banquet at
The Palmer.A Long Letter From Uncle
Sammy,And Another From Senator
Bayard.

Pow-Wow of Iroquois.

Chicago, 15.—The Iroquois club of this city, composed of gentlemen prominent in the Democratic party, gave its third annual banquet at the Palmer House this evening. Local attendance was very large, in addition to which there were distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country. Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, president of the club introducing the speakers of the evening, and speaking of the career of the Iroquois, said: "This club has exerted its influence for reform in politics, and especially upon the great question now before the people, tariff reform. Believing that it is the only sure road to prosperity in this country, now that the wheels of commerce throughout the length and breadth of the land are clogged by the burdensome system of protective taxes, we feel the people should understand and so act upon this important issue, as to enable themselves to compete in the markets of the world and cause the American flag again to float triumphantly on every sea as of yore, under Democratic auspices." After an address by Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge of Kentucky upon the sentiment, "The Republic an indivisible Union of indistructible States," the following letter was read from ex Governor Tilden:

LETTER FROM TILDEN.

"Gentlemen, I have had the honor to receive your invitation to the third annual banquet of the Iroquois Club, to respond to the sentiment of the Federal Constitution. I have also received private letters asking a written response to the sentiment, in case I am prevented from attending. I have been for some time, and am still, exceptionally engrossed with business which I have no power to defer or abandon. I therefore must communicate with you in writing, and my answer must be brief. On the formation of the Federal Constitution, Gouverneur Morris, who had been a conspicuous member of the convention, being asked what he thought of the Constitution, replied that depends upon how it is construed. The Democratic party originated in a resistance to the Revolution to the efforts which were made to change the character of our government by false construction of the Constitution, impressing on the new system a monarchical bias. Mr. Jefferson's election in 1800 rescued our free nationalities from the period which surrounded them, and secured sixty years of administration mainly in harmony with their design and true character. When an attempt was made to break up the Union and to dismember the territorial integrity of the country, the people were compelled to make nearly a choice between these calamities and the dangerous influences of civil war upon the character of the government. They patriotically and wisely resolved to save the Union first, and to repair the damage which our political system might sustain, when the more imminent dangers had been provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished. But twenty years have since elapsed and the work of restoring the government to its original character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we fell into civil discords our free system was liable to persist in the struggle by an irresistible change of its characters. Not only have the best traditions of the patriots who won independence and established freedom lost their authority, but our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life under the fungus growth of false constructions and corrupt practices. Government itself has become a menacing factor in the elections. As long ago as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace at the beginning of the canvass, two-thirds of the voters to maintain a majority at the election. In this history repeats itself. In most countries the government maintains itself by force or fraud. Even in the comparatively popular system of England the monarch has until lately controlled a majority of Parliament, and frequently decided elections by court favors, jobs and money, taken from the public treasury. This is a hard saying, but recent publication of the papers of our deceased statesman leave no doubt upon the subject. In our own country the government, instead of standing as an impartial arbitrator amid the conflicts of maturing opinions and contending interests, has itself descended into the arena, equipped with all the weapons of partisanship, its myriads of officeholders, its alliance with or against vast pecuniary interests, its unlimited command of money levied from its dependents and contractors, have sufficed to determine a majority in every case but one. In that case it collected

military forces around the Capitol, and by this and other menaces intimidated Congressional representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the government to the control of the minority. No reform of administration is possible so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines, and animated by enormous pecuniary interests, and the perpetration of existing abuses. The first effectual step and reform of our government must be a fundamental change of the policy of its administration. The work of reform will be difficult enough with the whole power of the government executed in accomplishing it. I have such a faith in the benignant Providence which presided over the destiny of our country in every great trial heretofore, that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance. Though I can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work, I bid those upon whom the august mission may fall God speed. (Signed,) S. J. TILDEN.

To S. Corning Judd, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Iroquois Club.

The reading of Mr. Tilden's letter was followed by the subjoined communication from Senator Bayard, of Delaware:

Senator Bayard, in his letter of regret, said: Measures of great importance are now pending before the two houses of Congress, and it is impossible to tell when they may come up for discussion. The welfare of the country and prosperity of all classes and occupations demand a speedy loosening of the restrictions upon production and trade caused by the present tariff laws, which are probably congesting every branch of manufacture, prohibiting exchanges with other nations, convulsing our home markets with alternate excitement and depression, and compelling our laboring classes to obtain their daily bread not by readiness to work steadily but by dependence on the condition of our home market alone and its capacity fitfully and irregularly to afford them employment. This is the condition of things, and the attitude of the Republican party under whose policies and administrations it has been brought about, as clearly shown by votes in Congress and declarations of their party press, and it must be seen that they are so enthralled by oligarchy protection of a favored few at the cost of the many, that hope of reform or relief can be expected only from the ascendancy of the Democratic party. The evils of maladministration are everywhere apparent, are confessed in many and proven to exist in nearly every department of the executive branch. Respectable men of every party are compelled to hold their noses over the development of star route trials. The falling out of rogues in office, and out of office is exposing a state of things so corrupt and shocking that the only marvel is that the public business could have been conducted at all through such agencies. The testimony of special counsel, and of agents of the government, of members of President Garfield's cabinet, and official reports from the Department of Justice, are adding chapters in the history of maladministration equal to the worst day of the worst governments. These evils are thus proven themselves to be so deep-seated and widespread in the very structure and substance of the Republican party that it cannot reform them from within, that they have grown by reiterated use to be its customary and daily food, and means obtaining and prolonging its power, and cannot now be abandoned unless it abandons also all hopes of continuing in power. Of what material the Republican convention soon to assemble in your great city is to be composed, and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by an examination of the composition of the Louisiana delegation, headed by an individual now under indictment for bribery, accompanied by a band of official mercenaries and camp followers. Under such conditions, how idle to hope for civil service reform, or tariff reform, or reform of any kind or nature, from a party of such antecedents, such present composition and such inevitable administration in the future, should it unhappily be permitted to continue the mismanagement of the country. (Signed) F. BAYARD.

The third toast of the evening was "Reform of the Civil Service," the reply to which was appropriately assigned to Hon. G. H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, who has made the subject an earnest study for many years. Mr. Pendleton was received with applause, and at its conclusion said: "Mr. President and gentlemen, the statement to which the kindness of your President has enabled me to respond, opens up a wide field for reflection; indeed, in its largest scope it embraces the whole civil administration of the government. It touches every question of administrative reform. It suggests reform of the revenue laws, revision of the tariff, and correction of its iniquities; reduction of taxation, abandonment of the system of oppressive burdens, redundant revenues and enormous surplus, with all its extravagances and corruption, and the adoption of a system which shall leave with the people the earnings of the people, and not extort from them by the tax-gatherer to be doled out after according to the caprices of the parent government. We have a territory of more than 4,000,000 of square miles; we have more than 50,000,000 people; more than 10,000 officers are needed in the subordinate

civil administration alone. These officers of the government having neither political power nor choice of politics, but on the route administration they all touch at some point and in some degree the material interests of every one of our 50,000,000 of people. Is not a wise and faithful administration of this great trust a matter demanding the clearest judgment, and most conscientious devotion to duty and most approved methods? I will not argue to this assemblage of enlightened men.

The offices of the Government are trusts for the people; the performance of the duties of these offices is for the interest of the people. There is no excuse for the existence of one office or the payment of one salary, except that it is necessary for the welfare of the people. Every superfluous office should be cut off, every incompetent office holder should be dismissed. The employment of two where one will suffice is robbery. Salaries so large that they can submit to extortion of 20 or 30 per cent. assessments, are excessive and ought to be diminished. Appointments should be made of those best fitted to perform duties. Capacity, fidelity, honesty, were Mr. Jefferson's crucial tests. Are these not plain and sound propositions, applicable alike to the conduct of government and of private affairs? Do they not commend themselves to your conscience and judgment? If it were possible to imagine that any of you were conducting this government as a private enterprise for private advantage, would you not adopt and put in force every one of these rules and insist that there should be no departure therefrom? What less can you do than to clothe the officers whom you select to manage this great public business—which to each of you and your fellow-citizens at sometime becomes private—with power, and by an inexorable public opinion require them to exercise it to attain the same fidelity, efficiency and economy? The idea that 100,000 offices, purely administrative, almost absolutely clerical, paying \$1,000,000 a year, are to be distributed by the President and his appointees after every election, and as often during his term as the rapacity of place hunters can persuade or force him that they shall be the reward of mere partisan service, to be earned by personal activity or by contribution of money is a crime against civilization. I gladly turn to the merit system! What a contrast! It would open the civil service to all who chose to aspire. It would fill that service with men proven to be the best fitted by fair competition. It would elevate the tone of all aspirants, by making them feel they owe all to merit and not to patronage. It would make the service tenfold more efficient, and greatly reduce expenditures. It would make principle, not salary, the chief end of party struggles. Its beneficent spirit would give to merit the highest reward, and would stimulate excellencies into competition. It would demand and stimulate a higher grade of intellectual and political education. It would in time reach the popular elections and appointments which dictate policies. It would reach popular opinion and stamp out all interference with a free ballot and fair count, whether by fraud or force or intimidation. It would put an end to all forced assessments and expenditure of immense corruption funds.

News from China.

Paris, 15.—The following dispatch has been received from General Millett, at Hungchow: The first brigade turned the enemy's position, while the second commanded from the front. Our artillery terrified the enemy. The fall of water prevented most of the flotilla from giving assistance. Both soldiers and sailors behaved gallantly. The Viceroy of Canton confessed his fault and begged to be punished. The Empress, as an act of grace, postponed judgment and instructed Prince Li Pu to inquire into the viceroy's conduct; meanwhile the viceroy will retain his office. Prince Chun Chun, the Emperor's father, will regulate all important matters in the grand council of the empire, until the Emperor assumes the government.

San Francisco, Points.

San Francisco, 15.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce to day, a communication from the chamber of commerce, New York, advocating the suspension of silver coinage for two years was tabled. The second day of Blood Horse Association was: First—2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, won by Billy Avers in 1:15. Second race—3-year-olds that have never won a race, one mile and furlong, won by Jonjon in 2:18. Third race—Selling purse, one mile and a quarter, won by Bryant W. in 2:20.

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The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetters, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money returned. 25 cents per box. For sale by K. C. H. Drug Store.

I. D. Muller, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters gives perfect satisfaction to my customers."

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and elegant perfume. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

Washington, 15.—The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the California Legislature urging the passage of an amendment to the Chinese restriction act.

Bills reported favorably and placed on the calendar: Ingalls, committee on Indian affairs, with an amendment, the bill for the relief of the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho.

Miller, committee on finance, with amendments, the bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint in Denver.

Dawes called up the bill to divide a portion of the great reservation of the Sioux Indians in Dakota, into separate reservations, and so secure the relinquishment of the Indian title of remainder. He moved to amend so as to make amount of land to be given in severalty to Ponca Indians fourteen sections; agreed 40 to 2. Pending action on bill chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bankruptcy bill, Dawes remarking he would to-morrow, after morning business, call up the Indian bill for further consideration.

Consideration of the bankruptcy bill was proceeded with by sections. The debate was confined strictly to legal aspects.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, 15.—Morrison moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of the tariff bill. There was no division and the matter was agreed to, Cox, of New York, being called to the chair.

Immediately upon the committee assembling, Elton objected to the consideration of the bill, and the objection was reported to the House. By a vote of 140 yeas and 133 nays the committee decided to consider the measure.

The year '80 was a time of plenty. The laborer for wages was at least as well, and the grower of grain better paid than they are in this year 1884, and in that year 1880 of bounteous plenty, our importations of foreign goods were less to the person or in proportion to the population than in the years 1880 and 1882. To the list of articles now imported free of duty, amounting to nearly one third of all our importations, it is proposed to add salt, wood, coal and lumber. Salt is always freed from tax for fishermen, also for exported meats; to lessen the cost of food to people of other countries, not for our own. Coal is untaxed for use of vessels having by law an exclusive right to the coasting trade, or engaged in the foreign carrying trade, a privilege denied to persons engaged in other pursuits. The revenue from wood and lumber imported and hereafter to be admitted free of duty, has in ten years past not much exceeded \$10,000,000. Census returns show the domestic wood products in excess of \$50,000,000 per annum. If the average duty of 20 per cent. on imported wood adds but 10 per cent. to the price of that produced here, its increased cost to the people has been \$500,000,000 in ten years. In these ten years under the pretence of taxing their article to secure \$100,000 revenue, we have compelled the people to pay \$500,000,000 in bounty to encourage the destruction of forests and the felling of trees, and in the same time we have given more than 18,000,000 acres of land under the timber culture act as bounty to encourage the planting of other trees and other forests. In estimates made by a clerk experienced in the bureau of statistics, which actual payments on importations show to be but estimates based on official data the bill would leave, it appears, in cottons but two articles, cotton yarns not finest dutiable above 40 per cent.; in woollens, but one, coarse carpet wool, which we do not produce above 60 per cent., and in iron and steel but few above 50 per cent. These rates have been fixed as the limit above which on these articles no duty shall be collected. The present rate on the finest cotton is 40 per cent., and yet it is an unquestioned fact, as shown by invoices and payments made, that duties exceeding 100 per cent. (not excluding first cost) are exacted and paid on cotton goods, the duty upon which is in the estimate referred to, stated to be less than 20 per cent. The same is true of iron and steel in a different degree. In the woollen schedule these abuses are most glaring. In all they result from enormities hidden and concealed both in classification of articles and rates of duty. The limit 40, 50 and 60 per cent. on cotton, metal, and woollen schedules, is intended to expose and remedy these hidden enormities.

If the protection theory is to be the continued policy of government, it will be and ought to be, entrusted to its friends, the Republican party. Every argument in support of protective policy is based on the assumption that any considerable tariff modification, especially a modification to a revenue basis, will destroy manufacturing industries, compel the abandonment of shops, and mills, and force those now engaged in them into other employments. This is the old, old story. It was told of manufacturing industries in their infancy; it will be told when protection brings them to decay. Eight years ago I introduced the first bill for free quinine, and providing for untaxed alcohol for use in making it. At once it was asserted that quinine making would become a lost art among us if such a bill should pass, and it did not then pass. Later

on, when the story of free quinine got among the people, another placed a bill before the house omitting the free alcohol provision, and the bill became a law, protectionists themselves feeling obliged to vote for it. The great Philadelphia house did not go into decline, but continued its business, quinine making successfully as the largest quinine establishment in the world. So every legitimate industry would go on with a revenue tariff. It is asserted that wages are so much higher here than in countries seeking our markets, that revenue duties will not equalize the difference in cost of production. It is not true that a foreign rival must pay for the privilege of selling in our markets a sum equal to the difference in wages, to enable the home producer to sell with a reasonable profit. Let us see if the revenue rates will compensate for that difference: Census shows the value of manufactures for 1880 was \$3,389,579,191; wages paid in making these were \$947,953,795. Difference in cost of goods is said to be the difference in cost of wages; but suppose the difference between cost here and cost abroad amounts all the wages paid here, then these manufactures would cost about \$1,421,625,396. Suppose the average rate of duty which the bill before the House leaves at 33 per cent., was reduced to 22 per cent. and at that rate this \$1,421,625,396 in value of goods was imported. It would cost the importer, at that rate of 22 per cent., \$972,757,587, which not only makes up for the difference in wages, but exceeds all the wages paid for making all the goods. If those who claim especial friendship for the manufacturing industries will insist on their going to decay and then dying, some other apology must be found for their taking off than the removal of unnecessary taxes.

Kelly made the opening speech in opposition to the bill. He did not believe any cheapening of goods could relieve any American industries. The evil isn't that goods are not cheap enough, or that America could not produce them. All men know that the power of production always had outrun the power of consumption, and that markets were overstocked and in every land skilled and industrious people been idle for a large portion of all recent years. Nihilism in Russia, socialism in Germany, socialism and nihilism in the border regions of Austria, communism in France, told the story in those great countries of idleness, want and misery in every industrial centre. He then proceeded to give chapters from the terrible lives of the industrial class in England as learned by him during three months' visit to "Merry England." He spoke of the prosperous free trade of England in order to show the fearful condition of laboring people in that country, and said the proposition now made was that the United States should enter the race with the world for cheapness, which had led to such horrible results in England. There was nothing of so little value in England as a working-man or woman with a reasonably good appetite. In one town he had seen women making trace chains, and yet the gentleman from Kentucky (Turner) returned to Congress every year because he advocated placing trace chains on the free list!

Turner said that was a good proposition, which he hoped would be adopted. Kelly replied women could realize 55 to 60 cents a week for making trace chains. God forbid any Kentucky women must ever work at such masculine labor for such starvation wages. He recalled the reply of Emory Storrs to an Englishman who, at a dinner given by Minister Lowell who was badgering him about free trade, "I will admit free trade is best for you, at least for you who can afford to consume anything that is produced, but I claim that protection is best for us. You think a great deal more of cheap shoes than you think of a prosperous shoemaker, while in America we think more of an artisan than of his work." (Applause on Republican side.) After describing the wretched condition of laborers in Birmingham and surrounding towns he said "God forbid that American laborers should ever be embodied in any particular production that should be cheap enough to be sold to industrial towns surrounding Birmingham. Much was heard about free raw material; he denied that free trade democracy of the country as represented on this floor, was in favor of free raw material which could be discovered was already on the free list. Pending bill put twenty or thirty articles on free list, but not of them was raw material for salt was brine which was pumped out of the earth, selling at a certain rate per ton (unsight and unseen) as raw material. But when hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended in making it accessible to man, alcohol was raw material, and only two Democrats, Hewitt and Randall, were in favor of putting it on the free list. What was charged for the use of Nature's solvent, for which Wiltman had yet discovered no substitute? Before the American farmer could advance his raw material—corn—one stage in manufacture he had to pay 90c. a peck. The same was true of tobacco, it was a tax on the producing and trading classes. In the race for cheapness, production left prosperous countries and found its way to the most oppressed and those whose people would work for the smallest modicum of food and clothing. The United States had entered on the work of banishing manufactures, and he asked that the tariff rates be reinstated, as he had hoped they would have been by the majority

last Congress. By abolishing the duty on quinine and salts of quinine the largest manufacturer in the country had been obliged to send his stock abroad and employ the German labor and cheap raw material. By putting a duty of 25c on tin the United States had succeeded in establishing manufactures but by the misplacement of a comma it has been held that only a duty of 1 1/2 c. has been imposed, the effect of this had been to strike down this industry. The sayent Secretary of the Treasury had held that the word "highest" in the last tariff law meant lowest, and on account of that ruling wire rod makers were importing wire rods pretty well made from the other side of the water.

Hewitt (New York) suggested Republican and not Democratic tariff had done that.

Kelly replied—If 20 per cent of the Democrats in last Congress had united with Republicans, the tariff on wire rods would have been placed at such a rate as to enable America to manufacture them.

Hewitt—Would you have allowed us to fix things in the conference committee?

Kelly—Yes sir; no Democrat would serve on that committee save Carlisle who served quietly in order to observe what was done.

Hewitt—The whole performance was a Republican performance.

Kelly—The conference had to deal with material you sent us. Are there Republicans in this House who propose to reduce the duty on wire rods 25 per cent? Who voted for it to day, Republicans or Democrats? Don't let us talk about what occurred a year ago. Let us go back only two hours. (Laughter.)

Kelly then repeated the assertion he had made that production had outrun consumption. Every reduction of wages diminished the power of the masses to consume, and magnified the evil from which the people of the whole industrial world are now suffering. The south of Russia is now engaging America to erect elevators, to build factories, for American agricultural machinery and to aid in the construction of railroads to seaports, and if the farmers of America did not care for their interests, and did not strive for proper legislation to diversify their agricultural products their markets would be gone, and in comparison with the prices they now received for wheat, they would receive a price little more than nominal. He could see but two means by which the market could be increased with a third means glimmering in the future. Stop all importation of cheap labor, send back to whatever country they come from men or women who had signed contracts in foreign lands or on ship board to work for lower wages than American labor. (Applause.) Let not American women become degraded, protect American motherhood against the degradation of becoming drudges; protect men in glassworks, iron furnaces and rolling mills, if necessary by declaring eight hours as the longest period in twenty-four hours that men or machinery may run; he advocated the production of sorghum in the west, and especially in the south-west, as a means of diversifying the labor of American laborers, and enhancing the sale of his productions. Let the country be isolated. It was unlike any other. It was not a monarchy or an empire, it was a free republic, every human being belonging to which was a citizen with rights of a freeman, and with a duty before him helping to maintain government which could only live as long as virtue intelligence and independence characterized its citizens, and this it could not do if it was to begin the unholy race for the "cheap and nasty," under the teaching of the dismal science. (Applause on Republican side.) He described the financial condition of the country; stated the estimated surplus revenue over expenditures, and dwelt on the necessity of reducing taxation; to fail in reducing taxation and relieving the people would be a flagrant disregard of duty. The pending bill might not be all the reform, but it was an advance toward a promise of more complete tariff reform. Such reform of the tariff was not believed to be allowable at the present session. It would create no surprise that in opinion the minority of the ways and means committee were not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found it no merit because it proposed all duties alike. A horizontal reduction might not be best, but none other is now practicable.

Obituary.

London, 15.—The remains of Charles Reade were interred to-day at Willesdon. The funeral was private. George Augustus Sala, Edwin Arnold and a few other literary friends of the deceased were present.

A Strike Ended.

Amesbury, Mass., 15.—Weavers in Hamilton mill accepted the proposition of the management for a reduction of the charges for sewing in and the new system of premiums on cloth of a given standard perfection, and resumed work.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram shop beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity. Sold by druggists. \$1.00.